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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. October, 1906. *Les conditions biologiques du remords* (pp. 337-358): G. DUMAS. - Abnormal cases of remorse show that the emotion is present in patients who have lost normal feelings and ambitions, and who yet belong to the active type of melancholiacs. The instincts leading to the act remorsefully viewed have perished, at least temporarily, and the act is judged in abstraction from its impulse. There is a physiological disturbance giving a conscious depression which attaches to an intellectual content. Removal of the depression removes the remorse; one grain injection of caffeine accomplished this in one case recorded. *L'échange économique et l'échange affectif* (pp. 359-399): F. PAULHAN. - The basic difference between economic and sentimental exchange is that the former is definite while the latter is indefinite. In the latter there is no specific quantity of demanded and supplied goods, but merely a demanded and supplied attitude. The sentimental exchange is a relatively permanent contract, whereas the economic one is occasional. Affections have economic value, but this is hard to fix. Every economic exchange involves some affective relation between the parties. Affective exchange tends to become definite; as soon as it becomes so it is only a special form of economic exchange. *L'a priori dans la science* (pp. 400-411): W. M. KOZŁOWSKI. - The problem of science is (a) to decide between appearance and reality, and (b) to discover the nature and origin of scientific theory itself. Mach's theory of the accidental, purely historical nature of modern scientific hypotheses is wrong because it assumes that the mind is a *tabula rasa*. But the scientist, like the ordinary man, has a psychological equipment prior to all theoretical thinking. So in science we have two species of *a priori*; the historical and the psychological. Scientific antinomies are between qualitative (perceptual) and quantitative (rational) aspects of reality. Tables of these antinomies and their solutions are given. *Revue critique*: RIGNANO, *Sur la transmissibilité des caractères acquis*: LE DANTEC. Lacombe, *La psychologie des individus et des sociétés chez Taine*: PAULHAN. *Analyses et comptes rendus*: Jerusalem, *Der kritische Idealismus und die reine Logik*: LUQUET. Dugas, *Cours de morale théorique et pratique*: M. X. Goldscheid, *Grundlinien zu einer Kritik der Willenskraft*: SEGOND. Caviglione, *Il rimorso*: SEGOND. Cimbali, *La città terrena*: SEGOND. Gerland, *Immanuel Kant, seine geographischen und anthropologischen Arbeiten*: SEGOND. Immanuel Kant, *Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten*: SEGOND. Falter, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Idee*: HUIT. *Revue des périodiques étrangers*.

Croce, Benedetto. *Aesthetik als Wissenschaft des Ausdrucks und allgemeine Linguistik*. Theorie und Geschichte. Nach der zweiten durchgesehenen Auflage aus dem Italienischen übersetzt von Karl Federn. Leipzig: Verlag von E. A. Seeman. 1905. Pp. xiv + 494.

- Johnson, Edith Henry. *The Argument of Aristotle's Metaphysics*. New York: Lemcke & Buechner, Agents. 1906. Pp. 186.
- Ribot, Th. *Essai sur les passions*. Paris: Félix Alcan. 1906. Pp. vii + 192. 3 fr. 75.
- Talbot, Ellen Bliss. *The Fundamental Principle of Fichte's Philosophy*. Cornell Studies in Philosophy, No. 7. New York and London: The Macmillan Co. 1906. Pp. vi + 140. \$1.00 net.
- Zschimmer, Eberhard. *Eine Untersuchung über Raum, Zeit und Begriffe vom Standpunkt des Positivismus*. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1906. Pp. 54. 1s. 6d. net.

NOTES AND NEWS

CHARLES A. OLIVER, A.M., M.D., contributes in the *New York Medical Journal* of November 10 a study of the 'nativity, sex and age, occupation and social condition of three thousand four hundred and thirty-six cases of senile cataract operated upon at the Wills Hospital in Philadelphia.' The operations were performed by the various members of the attending staff and covered a period of thirty-five years. The cases employed were limited so far as possible to those in which the 'usual clinical appearances of so-called senile cataract were not complicated by any other demonstrable expressions of cause and effect than those which are significant of the gradual retrograde changes denominated by senility.' The following is an extract from the statistics given: "*Nativity*: It has been found that there were fifteen hundred and thirty-five foreign-born cases and nineteen hundred and one native-born ones. Of the foreign-born groupings, Ireland furnished the greatest number throughout the three and a half decades; actually rising to some fifty-five per cent. This was closely followed by Germany with thirty and some per cent., England with ten per cent. and Wales and Scotland with three and two per cent., respectively. Among the native-born, Pennsylvania, with its preponderant sixty-five per cent., naturally gave a long lead, followed by fifteen per cent. for New Jersey, ten per cent. for Delaware and five per cent. each for Maryland and New York. *Sex and age*: With the native-born male American there existed the highest average age for operation, and hence most probably that of maturity of his cataract. During the first decade it was 64.5 years, increasing one tenth to 64.6 years for the second decade and rising another tenth (64.7 years) in the third decade—until in the first half of the last decade (to date) it has arisen to the remarkable average of 67.6 years. The Irish male, commencing at 61.7 years, falling two tenths (61.5 years) in the second decade, and rising four tenths (61.9 years) in the third, showed a final increase of six tenths (62.5 years) in the last half decade. The male German, beginning lower, at 60.6 years, gave a rise to 60.9 years in the second decade, with a sudden jump to 64 years in the third—to which he finally added eight tenths of a year